

a buffer memory for bus packets, and in that the useful data of the bus packet are attached to the isochronous data format header in the buffer memory.

2. Method according to Claim 1, in which the isochronous data format header contains a comparison value for data counting, in particular data block counting, in which, when the data of a bus packet are written to the buffer memory, the comparison value for data counting in the isochronous data format header, which is entered in the special register, is updated, and in which, after the completion of a bus packet in the buffer memory, the updated isochronous data format header is copied to the buffer memory at the next free location for a bus packet.

3. Method according to Claim 2, in which the data are counted in units of data blocks, and in which the comparison value for counting data in the isochronous data format header relates to the first data block in the bus packet.

4. Method according to Claim 1, in which the same number of data blocks is always selected per bus packet.

5. Method according to Claim 1, in which the data to be transmitted are divided into data source packets, and in which, in particular for the transmission of MPEG2 video data, a data source packet is composed from 8 data blocks.

6. Apparatus for carrying out the method according to Claim 1, having a buffer memory for bus packets, having a special register for the isochronous data format header of a bus packet, and having initialization means, which copy the isochronous data format header for the first bus packet of the isochronous data transmission to the special register for the isochronous data format header and the buffer memory.

7. Apparatus according to Claim 6, in which the isochronous data format header for the first bus packet is prescribed for the initialization means by an application process.